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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine information—Yellow fever in St. Lucia.

BARBADOS, December 6, 1901.

SIR: On the 2d instant, his excellency the governor received a telegram from the administrator of St. Lucia, that there had been a death from yellow fever among the troops stationed there, and on the 3d instant another death was reported, and subsequently 8 cases and 6 deaths in all were reported, in consequence of which, on the recommendation of the board, all vessels and persons arriving here who had been in St. Lucia within fourteen days prior to arrival here are quarantined to complete the fourteen days.

The outbreak is, my board understands, confined to the military, and therefore, it is hoped that it is only local to the morne and will soon die out, especially as the white troops have been removed from the morne.

On the evening of the 2d instant, a seaman who had been admitted to the general hospital in the morning, was found to be suffering from yellow fever, and he was at once sent to the quarantine hospital, where he is progressing nicely. He arrived here on Sunday from St. Lucia.

The quarantine against Liverpool and Glasgow for plague was removed on the 3d instant.

Quarantine is in force here also against Colon, Panama, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro for yellow fever and smallpox; and against Bombay, Calcutta, Cape of Good Hope, Hongkong, Manila, Mauritius, Naples, Oporto, Port Said, and Rio de Janeiro for plague.

The health of the island is good.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Smallpox at Vancouver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram of the 17th instant has been received from the consul at Vancouver which reads as follows, viz:

Several cases smallpox reported here to-day. Health officer energetically isolating all cases. Quarantine rigidly enforced. Shall vessels bound for Alaska take bills of health?

I should be pleased to receive an expression of your views in the matter.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

December 27, 1901

3056

[Telegram, December 19, 1901.]

Referring to my letter of December 18, consul at Vancouver telegraphs smallpox scare subsided. Only cases have been isolated. No present action needed.

JOHN HAY.
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—A study of the mosquito with relation to malaria and filariasis.

HONGKONG, CHINA, November 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station for the week ended November 9, 1901.

Five steamers were inspected during the week. 628 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 829 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam. There were 4 rejections during the week because of fever. One case of enteric fever was reported in the colony, otherwise there were no cases of communicable diseases reported for the week.

The Hongkong Government Gazette of November 9, 1901, contains a report on the examination of mosquitoes during the year ended September 30, 1901, by Dr. J. C. Thomson, M. D., M. A. The mosquitoes were collected weekly throughout the colony by members of the police force. Dr. Thomson reports the examination of 31,390, 3.7 per cent of that number being anopheles. There were 3 species of anopheles and 12 species of culex. Two species of the anopheles have been recognized as new and have been named anopheles maculatus and anopheles minimus by F. V. Theobald, entomologist at the British Museum. The third species was a subvariety of anopheles sinensis. A chart accompanying the report shows the relative prevalence of malaria and anopheles. The anopheles curve reached its lowest point in February and its highest point in July. The malarial curve, based on the presence of the disease among troops stationed in Hongkong, also reached its lowest point in February and its highest in July.

The most interesting of the culex group is the culex fatigaous, the usual intermediate host of the blood parasite, filaria nothorua, which is not uncommon in Hongkong.

Dr. Thomson, as a prophylactic measure, recommends kerosene to destroy the larvæ and sulphur disinfection to destroy the adult hibernating insects.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Prevalence of dengue.

HONGKONG, CHINA, November 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended November 16, 1901. Seven vessels were inspected during the week, 217 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 265 bundles of clothing and